The LETTER of the

King of Poland,

To His Excellency the

Marquess De Grana,

From the Turkish Camp in the Visiers Tent at Vienna, the 13 of September 1683. John the III, by the Grace of God, King of Poland, Great Duke of Lithuania, Rusia, Prusia, Masovia, Samogitia, Livonia, Kiovia, Volhinia, Podolia, Podlachia, Smolensco, Severia, and Czernichoven.

Accozding to the Dziginal Copp Pzinted in Latin at Bruffells.

Oft Illustrious, and well-beloved. Being called to the Relief of endangered Vienna, with such Military Forces as were call'd in hast, in how short a tract of time we Master'd first the difficulties of the ways, the distances of Place, the Banks of the Danow, and then the Ridges of Mountains, and the Luichets of the Forrest of Vienna; we make no doubt but Fame hath Informed you. We only shall choose to Report to your Illustriousness, what without Injury to the Christians in comn in, we cannot conceal. God being our Leader, and the good Fortune of the most Serene Princes, Dukes, and Electors our Companion, the Christian Forces, of which the Van was by all committed to us, yesterday, in the present Fields, obtained an extraordinary, and never to be forgotten Victory over the Turks and Tartars. For the Turkish Gran Visier, swell'd bigg with the entire Force of the East, and of the Crim-Tartars, already swallowing in hope, not only what (without Relief) was within three days of its Fate, Vienna; but with that, even all Christendom; was notwithstanding in one days Battle and Onset, entirely Routed and put to Flight. Their Infantry (in the common Style fanizaries) as being a flower Force, and no wayes equal in Flight to their Horse, was lest behind in the Tents, and abandoned to the Discretion of the Con-The Tents themselves taking up well nigh two Miles in length and breadth taken. Their Canon, all their Powder, and Amunition, with the Richest of their Spoils, became the just Re-

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ward

ward of the Victors Arms. Vienna freed thus from so hard a Siege, and from such Dangers as had almost proved Fatal, and

the Imperial Seat restored to its own Casar.

Night put a stop to compleating the Victory, the Enemy betaking themselves to a base slight, a Panick Terror Leading the way to Pannonia, darkness befriended them; nevertheless our Light Horse follows them close at the Heels, and of their Straglers, cut in pieces part, and part they take Prisoners. Moreover, we our selves, to the Honour of God, are not wanting to Pursue the same Victory, nor will we leave, if it so please the Heavenly Powers to savour us till such time as Winter Quarters shall open to the Christians, in the Enemies Country. If therefore, the Power of Europe with its experienc'd Troops on every Side prepared for War, might contend at any time, to dare any thing worthy the Name of Christendom, never could any more seasonable Moments

of Affairs be possibly obtained than the present.

For if after the Noise of a Victory to fresh in Memory, there should follow but even a slender appearance of War by Sea and Land, it is not to be doubted, but that Greece Groaning under its' Tyranny, and even Constantinople it self would shake off the Usurper, and look back to their first Originals. The same we may believe of Epyrus, Macedon, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Dalmatia, Walachia, Moldavia, and the rest of the Usurpt Kingdoms and Provinces, as we have no slight Indications of the premises: Parhaps, that constant Vicissitude which is seen in all Humane Affairs, may even now wait the Turkish Empire, that as proceeding from small beginnings, it hath Increased to that Pass, as it Labours under its own Weight; so Fate changing its course, and the Wheel of Variable Fortune turning round, it may Roul Back again to its first beginnings, and now that it hath Rose to a sufficient Height, it may Tumble down with the But leaving all this to the Supream Disposer of greater Fall. Crowns and Empires, we altogether perswade our selves from your Illustriousness that you have that sense of Piety, and a Generous Inclination for the Christian Affairs, as not only to rejoyce together with us for these happy Successes, but at some time also to Store them is common with us, and that you will let slip no opportunities for the Mutual Advantages of Christendom: For which, as we Multiply our most Hearty desires, so we wish your Illustriousness the greatest Health and Prosperity of Affairs. Given from the Turkish Camp, in the Visiers Tent at Vienna, the 13th of September, (being the day after that great Victory) in the Year of our Lord, 1683. In the Tenth Year of our Reign.

LITERÆ

[3] LITERÆ

Regis Poloniæ,

Ad Excellentissimum Dominum

MARCHIONEM

De GRANA,

Belgii Gubernatorem ex Castris Turcicis, in Tentoriis Veziriis ad Viennam, Die
XIII. Septembr. MDCLXXXIII. 70HANNES III. Dei Gratiâ, REX Polonia, Magnus Dux Lithuania, Russia, Prussia, Masovia, Samogitia, Livonia, Kiovia,
Volbinia, Podolia, Podlachia, Smolenscia,
Severia, Czernichoviaque.

Llustissime, grate Nobis dilecte. Vocati in Subsidium pereclitantis Viennæ lectis confestim Militantibus Copiis quam Angusti Temporis Spatio prius Incommoda viarum, Distantiam loci, & Ripas Danubii; demum Acumena Montium, & Saltus Sylvarum Viennensium superaverimus, famam distulisse non dubitamus. Nobis vel illud Illustritati vestræ referre placet, quod sine injuria Communi Christianorum reticere non possumus; Deo Auspice, Comite Serenissimorum Principum, Ducum & Electorum fortuna, Christiani Exercitus, quorum Nobis cuneti detulerunt Imperium, die hesterna in Campis presentibus insignem & seculis Memorandam de Turcis & Tartaris reportarunt victoriam. Magnus quippe Turcarum Vestrus integris Orientis & Hanicrimensium Superbus viribus, jam non Viennæ duntaxat intra triduum (in subventum fuisset) peritura, sed Universa Christianitatis Spem deglutiens acie & pralio unius diei casus, atque fugatus est; Peditatus (vulgo Janisseri) utpote tardier Militia, aqualiq; cum Equestribus fugæ insufficiens in Castris deserta, & victorum relicta discretioni, Castra ipsa Longitudinem & Latitudinem duorum fere

Milliarium exequantia capta Tormenta, atque integra res Tormentaria cum opimis Spoliis in præmium Victricium cessere Armorum. Vienna gravi Obscidione, & extremis liberata Periculis, Suoque. Sedes reddita Cæsari, ulteriori Victoria nox metam posuit, ac turpi fuga sefe recipienti Hosti, terrori Pannico in Pannoniam Monstrante viam, umbra fuit Beneficium : Insidet nihilominus tergo illius levior nostra Nillitia, desicientes que in via partim cædit, partim in Captivitatem abducit. Porro & iph in Det nomine eidem infistimus victorie, non prius destituri, donec, h ita propitiis visum fuerit Superis, hostili in terra Armis Christianis stativa pateant Hyberna, Tali itag; Rerum Octomanicarum Jubsecuta Confusione, si quidpiam aliquando Europæ vires ubique promptis accinetæ Armis dignum Christiano Nomine audere contendant, nunquani opportuniora rerum Momenta præsentibus nancisci poterunt; si namque ad Clangorem Memorata victoria, vel levis Armorum Terra Marique Succedat Ostentatio, proculdubio gemens Sub Tyrannide Grecia, ac ipsa Constantinopolis perfido recalcitrarei Domino, ad suasque respiceret Origenes. Idem de Epgro, Macedonia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Dalmatia, Valachia, Moldavia, aliisque Regnis & Provinciis raptis credendum, prout non levia premisorum habemus Indicia: Forte jam & illam continuam Rerum Humanarum Mahometano Imperio superesse Vicissitudinem, ut postquam ab exiguis profectum Initiis eo creverit, ut Magnitudine sua Laboret, rursus vertente Fato, & volubilis Fortuna Rota alio melinante; ad sua devolvatur Principia, & ubi satis in Altum surrexerit, Lapsu graviori ruat: sed his omnibus Supremo Imperiorum, Regnorumque Arbitro relictis, de Illustritate vestra omnino persuafi sumus, habere illam tantum Pietatis, & Generosissimæ Mentis in res Christianas, ut non Solum fælicibus hisce congaudeat Successibus, sed eos Communes sibi aliquando faciat, nullasque ad mutua Christianitatis Commoda intermittat Occasiones. Quod dum profundissimis ingeminamus desideriis, optimam Illustritati vestræ, cum prospero Rerum Successu precamur valetudinem. Dabatur in Castris Turcicis, in Tentoriis Vesiriis, ad Viennam, Die 13th Mensis Septembris, Anno Domini MDCLXXXIII. Regni Nostri Xº. Anno,

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